

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. M. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., ST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

The office of the Confederate needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. These applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

NOTICE TO WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.—Our friends who are subscribers to the Weekly and Tri-Weekly Confederate, will not be supplied with their paper again until further notice. This suspension is the result of several causes, one of which we mention, to wit: the derangement of the mails, brought about by the impregnation of trains for Government transportation. Our subscribers shall not lose anything by this suspension; the paper will be sent to them to the full amount of subscription, after the present emergency is passed.

Mr. Senator Wigfall admits, we see by today's telegram, the maternity of the late obstinate effort to force the displacement of the President by compelling his resignation. It is the most unfortunate act of Mr. Wigfall's political life. Hereafter, all confidence in him will be lost; never more can he take the lead of any party. If he had possessed the influence equal to the execution of his wild project, the hopes of the country would have been at an end. However the President may lack perfection, and no one may lay claim to it, he is the prop and pillar of the Confederate cause, in the civil conduct of its affairs. His place cannot be filled, and were he withdrawn by any other than the act of God, we should behold the Confederacy forced to receive the yoke. But the scheme has miscarried. The work of the revolution is going on to its grand result, through trouble and peril and uncertainty. It is true, but, nevertheless, we believe, to a glorious success.

The General-in-Chief, General Robert E. Lee, assures the people that there is no reason for despondency; that success is still within their grasp. We understand that General Johnston, now holding the second most important military position in point of rank, and a position of equal actual importance with that of General Lee, himself, is buoyant and confident; his men, as they come within the sphere of his influence, are re-animated and elated. He freely says, that there is nothing of subjugation in such raids as Sherman's; that the people close up in his rear more hostile, more determined, and more united than before his march, and that if the people are true to the army, to themselves, and to the country, that subjugation is impossible.

We are glad to see that everything about Raleigh is calm, tranquil, and self-possessed. The admirable action of the city authorities, in closing up the liquor shops and causing the liquor to be removed out of the city, has done much to prevent confusion. For our part we have an abiding faith, that, when the battle is fought, our hearts will be made glad.

Death of General Whiting.

The telegram, to-day, announces the deplorable fact that the officer whose name heads this article, has departed this life, from the effects of his wounds received at the storming of Fort Fisher. Alas, this is a sad blow to the Confederacy. It has not another whom it can call his equal, in the department in which he excelled, and in his last crowning act of heroic, chivalric, desperate bravery, he built an everlasting monument to courage, and immortalized his own name. Some other pen than ours will record his illustrious merits. We was of the most ardent and zealous of the devotees of independence. He expended his energies and his genius in its defense, and he yielded his life in its support. Wherever, among those who stood with him within the walls of Fort Fisher, the intelligence falls that he has died, there will be felt the genuine grief which affection pours out under a heavy bereavement, for, not the least of the proud tributes which Whiting has won, is that exalted admiration which his command felt for him.

His death, take it all in all, stands out most conspicuously among the martyrdoms of the war.

Wheeler's Cavalry.

We are satisfied that this division has been the victim of much unfounded aspersion, and that many evils, performed by other bands, have been falsely laid to its charge. General Wheeler has long since won an excellent reputation as a zealous and active and gallant officer, and his troops have done useful and excellent service. Since Sherman began his present raid, these troops have been constantly in the saddle, undergoing much hardship and they have on more than one occasion, inflicted telling blows on the enemy.

It is very easy for marauders to pass themselves off for honest people, and screen their really guilty at the expense of the innocent.

North Carolinians who served on the Manassas line in 1861, will remember how the fence burnings and poultry acquisitions were attributed to North Carolina Regiments, and it was for some time, that they labored under the disadvantage of being burdened with the faults of others; nevertheless the fact became to be well established, that the troops of this State were remarkably free of such propensities.

We think the country owes much to General Wheeler and his command and we shall be always glad to have them between us and Kilpatrick.]

News.

The public will be disappointed beyond doubt, in not finding in the columns of the Confederate, the items derived sometimes, indeed mostly from rumors, with reference to the movements of the enemy. We refrain from these publications in conformity with what we believe to be the wishes of the military authorities. If the rumors which place portions of Sherman's army at such a place, and Schofield and Terry at such a place, be true—it is the very thing least conducive to our interest to put these several parties in possession of the whereabouts of one another, and if they be not true, then the misstatements puzzle our own commanders as much as they do the enemy.

So in every point of view, we conceive it to be better to hold the public in a little on this point, rather than confound the people with unreliable information or give publicity to injurious truths.

Stealing Reduced to Science.

It is said that Sherman's thieving crowd surpass London pickpockets in their profession. They have thoroughly mastered their trade, that it is a thing next to impossible to conceal articles so that they cannot find them. It is useless to bury articles, especially metal, as it is said that it is no uncommon thing to see a regent going about a man's premises trying every hole and corner with his ramrods in search of silver plate.

We are not informed by what means they find other articles, but presume their success is generally the result of long habit in their avocation. Sherman's "army with banners" is not such a terrible thing, but from Sherman's robbing co. the people may well pray, "Lord deliver us."

PUBLIC LAWS.—We commence to-day the publication of the laws, passed during the recent session of Congress. Our subscribers would do well to file their papers for future reference.

For the Confederate.

KITRELL'S SPRINGS, N. C.

MR. EDITOR: It certainly must be very encouraging to every true lover of his country, to witness the spirit which seems to have taken possession of our people, since the base treachery of the late President, and the tyrannical Lincoln. Every true heart seems to be nerve-fused with the determination to fight him to the bitter end, and for him to acknowledge the right of an enlightened and refined people to govern themselves in their own way. Our noble army has responded to his terms in language that cannot be misunderstood. Four more years of war and suffering have been tendered them, and as one man they have accepted the challenge, rather than bow in submission to the will of such a corrupt people as they have proven themselves to be. In fact, the war spirit of '61 seems to be manifest all over our country, and it needs but prompt and vigorous action to secure to our beloved country all the blessings of an honorable and lasting peace.

But while the great body of our people are alive to the work before them, we still have in our midst a large number of persons who are endeavoring to blockade our path to victory and independence, by an overbearing cry for peace, when they well know there is no peace short of our submission. Even after the enemy has proposed his terms, they still make demagogues to patriots by their treacherous promises of negotiation. Sir they are no friends of their country, or of that army who have protected their vile carcasses, for four long years, from the bullets of their master, Abraham's hirelings. Their course only tends to discourage our soldiers, and dishearten our people at home, and it would be well for the country, if such characters would rise in mass, and go northward, among whom are their real sympathies; and seek that peace which they so much desire, in the bosom of their Father Abraham, and great will be their joy, and more perfect their peace, while arm in arm, with their white and colored brethren of the North, they could listen to the funny anecdotes of their master Abe, and hear him recite what wonderful deeds of daring his brethren in arms have achieved for the restoration of the "Glorious Union."

I think, Mr. Editor, the time has arrived when these miserable traitors ought to be disposed of; their presence amongst us only prolongs that long wished for day when the sun of independence shall dawn upon our beloved South.

It would be well, I think, to give one more opportunity, as we did in the outbreak of this war, to go to their friends of the North, and if that had, there was one found in our midst, to hang him to the first limb; let none remain among us who are not willing to live or die with his country.

I hope Mr. Editor, that the day of our deliverance is near at hand; let us all, soldiers and citizens, give a hearty and cheerful support to our government; let us sustain cheerfully every measure adopted by Congress for the increase and support of our armies, and let us all rally around our beloved "Lee" and with sword in hand, and banners stained with the noblest blood of our country, he will lead us on to victory and secure for us an honorable and permanent peace.

It is very gratifying to see the people of our State responding so promptly to the proclamation of our excellent Governor, in regard to furnishing the army with provisions; it is but characteristic of good old North Carolina, and truly did our Governor say that to "their patriotism and charity he had never appeared in vain."

No sir. Since the outbreak of this war has North Carolina been appealed to in vain by either State or Confederate authority? Freely has she given her sons to battle for her rights, and freely will she open her storehouses to provide for their wants, and with that zealous patriot, Z. B. Vance at the head of her affairs she will continue to contribute liberally of all her resources to the end that we may obtain that great blessing, "Liberty," for which our forefathers endured so much, and fought so manfully, and which their children will preserve, or perish in the struggle.

H.

The only kind office performed for us by our friends, of which we never complain, is our funeral; and the only thing which we are sure to never, happens to be the only thing which we never purchase—our coffin.

Policy of Lincoln's Administration.

SPEECH OF MR. LONG, OF OHIO.

(Washington House of Representatives, Feb. 15, 1865.)

Mr. Long commenced by denying that the policy of war and subjugation had been settled by the result of the late Presidential election. Those who honestly and sincerely believe the war is wrong, wrong in principle, and can by no possibility achieve any valuable result, but that on the contrary its continuance will impoverish and ruin the country, both North and South, are in duty bound to express such views when the subject is presented for consideration.

Truth is powerful and mighty, and our opponents of the majority, and their representatives in the Administration, may change their views and adopt a different policy at any time; so may the majority of the people at home. Mr. Lincoln himself, as I have been informed, in July, 1861, in a conversation with gentlemen from Kentucky, some of whom are upon this floor, said, "that if a majority of the people of the South were not ready for the Union, and were not restrained from the expression of loyal sentiments by military violence, then this war was more than a blunder; it was a gigantic crime." It is fair to assume that if the President can become satisfied upon this point, of which I have not the slightest doubt, he will act upon such conviction; at any rate, neither he nor his friends have any cause of complaint against those who adopt his conclusions upon testimony satisfactory to them.

SEPARATION ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL.

Sir, cast your eye over the examples of history, and you will find uniformly wars for independence and separation of geographical parts successful upon the side of the separatists. When the affections of large masses of the people in such geographical divisions become alienated from each other, and such alienation is succeeded by feelings of relentless hostility, it has always been found impossible to hold them in common bonds. Look at the separation of Portugal from Spain, of Holland from Spain, subsequently of Holland from Belgium, of the United States from England, of Mexico from Spain, South America from Spain, St. Domingo from France, of Texas from Mexico, Greece from Turkey, and numerous other instances; in every one of which the cry for separation upon one side was answered by armed coercion and subjugation on the other. In all of them the odds as to wealth, power and numbers were as great in favor of the coercion party as they are in the present instance. Yet, in each case, I repeat, the coercing policy failed, ending only in ignominy and defeat, as it must ever do under the providence of God, because it is in derogation of his laws.

No superb structure resting upon falsehood and error can endure. Wars for geographical unity and integration. Wars for religious uniformity end in further religious divisions. Although the odds may apparently be in favor of the coercion party, yet they really, on account of the physical and moral difficulties of the undertaking, are with the separatists. Our army has done all that brave men could do. No soldiers ever fought braver. They have, in the main, been ably commanded; but brave as they are, and able as have been their commanders, they cannot overcome impossibilities. The extermination of the Southern people is an impossibility. The failure of success proceeds from the fact that eight or ten million people, fighting upon their own soil, fully armed, for eighteen million whose arms have to be transported vast distances and at frightful expense to the scene of action. Time and space fight upon the side of the assailed, and well make up for the difference in numbers.

So much for the mere physical differences that attend the war upon our part. It has been waged for four years upon a scale the magnitude of which has astonished the world. Armies so immense have never brought into the field by any civilized nation, except three times our population. The experiment of war has been fully tried, and has resulted in widening the breach it was intended to heal, and it has well been denominated in the Chicago platform "a failure." It is useless for gentlemen to deny this; they may point to the territory that has been apparently won, and the victories that we have gained, but what results have followed? The victories have been barren and unproductive of good, and the territory won is really nothing but the ground our brave soldiers stand upon, and which is surrounded by their guns. The way of the hostile population divided by the invading army closes up immediately behind it, and the feelings of the people are more intensely bitter against us, and they are more thoroughly united for separation from us than they were when the war commenced. None of the consequences have followed the capture of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, and other points, that were anticipated by the advocates of the present policy, and it is equally certain that a similar disappointment would follow the capture of Richmond, Charleston, and other strongholds yet in their possession. The war is consequently waged to preserve intact our political institutions; it is, in fact, destroying them. Instead of being calculated to prevent future changes and revolutions, it is really begetting them. Those who desire to preserve existing conditions of society and to spare future revolutions should use their influence to bring the war to a speedy termination. It is unsettling everything. It is engendering discord and bitterness where before there was concord and harmony. It is developing opposition of interests where before there was supposed to be uniformity. It is creating sectional interests, differences and animosities, in addition to those heretofore existing. It is multiplying the germs of a terrible social change and revolution. The most radical, revolutionary, and disorganizing doctrines have been brought into vogue by the war; doctrines which sweep away the whole fabric of our institutions. We are, in fact, vibrating between anarchy and despotism. Some of the questions already growing out of the war will be impossible to settle, and may produce evils scarcely inferior to the war itself. The most hateful elements of discord and strife have now fairly entered the American body-politic, and he would be a wonderful magician, indeed, who could cause them to be exorcised.

The experiment now being tried at so fearful a sacrifice of blood and treasure will in the end demonstrate to the world that confederacies cannot be held together by the mad policy of coercion. Governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and existing only in the hearts and affections of the people, cannot be held together by force, but may be preserved by a spirit of compromise and mutual concession, which gentlemen on the other side of the House never were willing to exhibit, even to save the Union that they profess to regard as so precious. I repeat that many of the adherents of the Administration considered their prejudices and their

abstract and pernicious theories far more important than the Union. I am somewhat doubtful of the sincerity of their devotion to the Union now, when I remember how easily they could have saved it by a slight modification of their views, and how stubbornly they refused it. Men who cannot conquer and make some surrender of abstract prejudice for the general good are not likely to give the last dollar in defense of the Union, and undoubtedly prefer to be the last man themselves.

England in her tremendous wars with Napoleon and the greater part of continental Europe, which for long years was arrayed on his side, and when her expenses went up to seven hundred millions a year, paid one-half of the war expenses as she went along. This was an evidence that they were not willing to seek the temporary profits which the war gave, and then cast the great burden of the expenses upon posterity. It was an earnest of the last dollar from which our patriots have recoiled. It took Great Britain eight hundred years to run up a debt less in amount, and at a rate of interest not one-half as great as that which we have incurred in three and a half years. These eight hundred years reach from William the Conqueror to Victoria. They embrace all her wars of conquest and defence. In them are included the glories of the Edwards and the Henries, of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, of William, of Anne, and the Georges. They call to mind the memorials of Agincourt and Cressy, of Benbow and Waterloo, of Marlborough and Wellington. They embrace the gigantic wars with France, when she was four times conquered, and when her towers were held for years by English garrisons. They include the repulse of the Spanish Armada, the terrible civil war of Cromwell, the gigantic expenses of her conquest with the French Revolution, which alone lasted more than a quarter of a century, and during which she had under her pay and subsidy the hordes of Russians, Austrians, Prussians and Germans, that twice dethroned Napoleon and twice marched to Paris. They include her seven years' war of coercion upon America for the subjugation of the seceded colonies; and they include the acquisition of a territory in all parts of the globe so immense that upon it the sun never sets. Yes, all this cost less than our three and a half years' miserable, sectional war.

We have been taught to regard the British government as corrupt and expensive. It has and is at its head, in its council, in many of the most corrupt and dishonest men the world has ever known, and yet, with all corruption and profligacy, England to-day has a debt less in amount than the audited and unaudited debt, including the contingent war claims that have already been incurred by this Administration in the prosecution of the war. A few more facts in illustration: The wealth of Great Britain is thirty-two thousand million dollars. Our debt is the largest, and its interest is twice as great, and yet, Great Britain has twice as much property to be assessed for taxation as the United States. The standing armies of Europe to-day are four and a half million men, which is about equal to the number of male adults in the United States, and yet the cost of maintaining these almost fabulous armaments is not half as great as that of the United States. Europe has the accumulated wealth of centuries, she has her two hundred and fifty million people, and she maintains five or six times as many soldiers in the field as we do, at half the expenses—I mean at half the expense that we have promised to pay, for not a dollar of it has yet been paid. If Europe is opposed and ground to the earth with her war expenses, what would be our condition if we should attempt to do so? I do not suppose, Mr. Chairman, that one-half, probably not one-third of this debt has been incurred in the legitimate prosecution of the war.

The evidences of the debt are not in the pay of the soldiers, who get less than their exposure entitles them to receive, but are to be seen in the marble palaces, in the luxurious equipages that dazzle so resplendently around the persons of the government contractors; there is where the money has gone which we have promised to pay, and upon which promises they have realized; you will find it accounted for in part in the report and speeches of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). "Traces of it may be seen in the affairs of the Cataline, the Opdyke trial, and in other disclosures of a similar character. The substantial reason why Great Britain paid one-half of her war expenses as they were incurred, while we pay little or nothing, is because the class of persons to whom the debt in England was owing sat in Parliament and voted the taxes; in our country, on the contrary, it is those who have to assist in paying the debt that have the privilege of enacting the laws. Beyond this, and the enormous expenditure of the report and speeches of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, the light of a despotical government, with its aristocracy and its standing army, indispensable auxiliaries in the work.

THE ANGLI-SAXON RACE claims for itself the highest standard point in the plane of civilization and refinement, and the American type acknowledges no superior. How near do we come to the standard of perfection set up by ourselves? We are now in the midst of a sectional war, overshadowing in its enormities any civil or sectional war that has preceded it. The cry of our pulpits and churches, with a few highly creditable exceptions, instead of "peace on earth and good will to man," has been "blood! denoted homesteads and impoverished communities attest our capacity for self-destruction, and dispatches like the following from a general in the field to President of the United States are received with joy and exultation by those who claim to be the followers of the Prince of Peace:

"I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay, and farming instruments, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; all the houses within an area of five miles were burned."

Such is the boasting of a Federal officer in the field; but while the war party rejoice at this indiscriminate confiscation of the homes and property of aged infirmity and helpless innocence, the cry of the widow and the fatherless ascend to God for that vengeance which sooner or later is visited on all iniquity.

Well may the despots of Europe hold us up as a warning to their unquiet subjects.

In a previous address which I had the honor to make upon this floor I expressed my belief that the only issue before us was either recognition of the separate independence of the seceded States, or the complete extermination of the people who inhabit them—extermination in its broadest and completest sense. The issue is independence or extermination, and I am sorry to say that a very large portion of what presumptuously arrogates to itself the morality and religion of the country rot only profess itself willing to favor extermination, but loudly and emphatically demands it. Yes, Mr. C. chairman, it is with unutterable shame and humiliation that I confess it; they do demand the extermination of eight million Christian men and women; men and women who for three quarters of a century were united with them in the bonds of church

fellowship; who knelt at the same altar, gathered around the same communion table, and worshipped the same God; men and women of the same race and lineage, speaking the same language, reared under the same institutions, and united to them by the strongest ties; whose ancestors, hand in hand with our ancestors, purchased our and their liberties with their common blood.

It is this race and this people that they now propose to exterminate from the face of the earth, as if they were beasts of the field or reptiles of the plain. And for what, Mr. Chairman? I emphatically repeat, for what is this sentence of unqualified atrocity decreed? Simply because they have chosen to run a race of political existence separate and apart from us, leaving us all our rights and privileges, and only claiming the same rights which their and our ancestors asserted in the Declaration of Independence. For that a doom has been pronounced upon them which humanity recoiled from even in the case of the Moros, and the still stronger example against the bloody and ferocious savages of the desert. Alas! how degenerate is such Christianity—how unutterably cruel and enormous the spirit in which it is conceived!

For the Confederate.

HEADQUARTERS CO. C, 4th BATT. VA. RESERVE.

HICKSFORD, March 8, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 23rd of February is a communication, signed D. B. R., which ignores the presence of our and the Louisiana Zouave battalions in the fight at this place, altogether. From what I know of your character, I feel well assured that you would not knowingly permit injustice to be done through your columns, to any command in the field, although it might be from another State than your own. The communication alluded to makes the following statement: "The fifth was thrown across the river and placed in position some distance from the railroad bridge, with orders to hold the ground until the enemy had been compelled to show his force, and then retire across the bridge. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which one officer and two men were wounded; the loss of the enemy was supposed to have been considerable. The regiment retired across the bridge in good order, drawing the enemy after them, when our artillery, Hart's and McGregor's batteries of horse artillery, and the gun from the fort, opened a furious fire upon them, while the North Carolina Junior Reserve, who held the earthworks near the river, met their exact lines with a deadly fire, driving them back to their cover in the woods." My company, with the Zouaves above mentioned, were on the skirmish line, and were the very last to leave it, and when we did leave it it was only to fall back to the other portion of our battalion, who held the earthworks nearest the bridge, the object that the fight was made to defend. Our position in this fight must have been thought a very important one by the General commanding us, as he issued orders to Major Godwin, who was in immediate command of us, to hold it at all hazards. It is not with any intention to detract from others, but only as an act of simple justice, that I would state that the killed and wounded from the Louisiana Battalion and the 4th Battalion of Virginia Reserves, in the fight at this place, were more than in all the other commands combined.

The North Carolina Junior Reserve while here, proved themselves to be most excellent soldiers, both under fire and in their unassuming endurance of suffering produced by the inclement weather and the want of ration. The latter we understand they suffered the want of for nearly four days. Their officers, their state and the Confederacy should be proud of these youthful troops.

Scene in the Life of Gen. Jackson.

"On the momentous morning of Friday, June 27th, 1862, as the different corps of the patriot army were moving to their respective positions to fight the mighty combination of the chief, after Jackson had held his final interview with him, and resumed his march for his position at Cold Harbor, his command was misled, by a misconception of his guides, and seemed about to mingle with, and confuse, another part of our forces. More than an hour of terrible confusion time was expended in rectifying this mistake; while the booming of cannon in front told us that the struggle had begun, and made our breasts thrill with an agony of suspense, lest the irreparable hour should be lost by our delay; for we still had many miles to march. When this anxious fear was suggested privately to Jackson, he answered with a calm and assured countenance, 'No, let us trust that the providence of our God will do over us, it is no mischief shall result.'"

And, verily, no mischief did result. Providences brought us precisely into conjunction with the bodies with which we were to co-operate; the battle was joined at the right juncture, and by the stars appeared the right wing of the enemy, with which he was appointed to deal, was hurried in utter route across the river. More than once, when sent to bring one of his old fighting brigades into action, he had noticed him sitting motionless upon his horse, with his right hand uplifted, while the worn column poured on in stern silence close by his side. At first it did not appear whether it was mere abstraction of thought, or a posture to relieve his fatigue. But at Port Republic, I saw it again; and watching him more narrowly, was convinced by his closed eyes and moving lips, that he was wrestling in silent prayer. I thought that I could surmise what was then passing through his fervent soul; the sovereignty of that Providence which worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, and giveth the battle not to the strong, nor the race to the swift; his own fearful responsibility, and need of that counsel and sound wisdom, which God alone can give; the crisis of his beloved country, and the balance trembling between defeat and victory; the precious lives of his veterans, which the inexorable necessities of war compelled him to jeopardize; the immortal souls passing to their account, perhaps unprepared; the widowhood and orphanage which might result from the orders he had just been compelled to issue. And as his beloved man swept by him to the front, as the storm of shot, doubtless his great heart, as tenderly as it was resolute, yearned over them in utter longings and intercessions, and his Almighty would cover them with his feathers, and that his truth might be their shield and buckler."

TWO KINDS OF TRAITORS.

Judge Crook, says the *Enslaved Spirit of the South*, in his happy address to our citizens on Saturday last, described two kinds of traitors. The one, the bold, open, manly traitor, who has the courage to declare his sentiments in the broad light of day, and to risk the consequences of his treason. He lets every one know where he stands; professes no friendship for our cause, and has the courage to say so. The other is the whining snake, the pusillanimous croucher, the whipped snail who is ready to crouch at the feet of our foes, and surrender his liberty at every reverse to our cause.

The first class is entitled to some consideration for consistency and honesty; the latter is too base for the dignity of contempt.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAYLOR, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 13.—The Senate passed the appropriation bill for the last six months of the present year.

A message from the President of some length was received stating his objections to the exemption bill recently passed. The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Wigfall made personal explanation in relation to a recent editorial in the Enquirer in which he admitted he was the Senator referred to in favor of inducing the President to resign.

The Senate resolved itself into secret session. In the House the President's message in relation to the exemption act, was read.

Mr. Miles introduced a bill to amend said act in accordance with the President's recommendation. The bill was considered and passed.

It authorizes the President to detail such persons for employment in the several departments, as the heads shall certify to be indispensably necessary, not exceeding one hundred in all. It limits the exemption of skilled artisans and mechanics to service in the field, not for service in local defense. Nothing else of importance was done. recess until 7 o'clock. Both Houses will adjourn *en masse* to-morrow.

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 13.—Northern papers of the 10th contain the Yankee version of the raid on Fredericksburg. They claim to have carried off six thousand boxes of manufactured tobacco.

General Whiting died at Governor's Island on Friday, from wounds received at Fort Fisher.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and not Smith, of Kentucky, appointed minister to Spain.

The Olinda was still at Ferrol on the 18th ult. The Spanish authorities had permitted limited repairs to be made. It is reported that her commander had gone to Paris to annul the contract of sale.

Advices from New Orleans, of the 4th, contain no military news of importance. Gold 161.

PUTTING DOWN A BULLY.—A singular incident occurred at the Cafe in France in the year 1816, at the corner of the Rue La Fayette. A celebrated duelist entered, and began insulting all persons who were seated at dinner. He boasted of his courage and declared his determination to kill a certain M. de F. A gentleman present, disgusted at such arrogant insolence, quietly walked up to the fire-eater and addressed him, thus: "As you are such a dangerous customer, perhaps you will accommodate me by being punctual at the entrance of the Bois de Boulogne, near the Porte Maillot, at midday to-morrow; earlier I can get there, but depend upon my arriving in due time with sword and pistols." The duelist began to demand, saying he did not know what right a stranger had to which the gentleman replied: "I am a member of a dangerous society, and I would recommend you to order your coffee and pay your usual expenses." He then gave the waiter a note of 1,076 francs, with the injunction that his orders should be executed before 11 the following day. This had the desired effect of intimidating the bully, who left Paris the following day, and never more was heard of or seen in public.

The New York Tribune is of opinion that the South is not begun to be whipped, nor will she be while seventy-five thousand veterans can be held in the field.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, Feb. 19th, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John B. Webb, Mr. WILLIAM VAUGHAN of Elizabeth City, N. C. and Miss CLAUDIA V. MONROE of Gates Co. N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE "SOLDIERS' Relief Society" will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of MRS. HENRY JONES. Wednesday, March 15th 1865.

WANTED.

I wish to engage a Lady to take charge immediately of a small School in my family, competent to teach the English language and Music. Address JNO. HARGROVE, Townsville, N. C.

TAX IN KIND.

All of the tithes in Wake county are now due, and the farmers are urged to deliver them immediately. Deput agents have commenced receiving the tithes, and when it is not well cured, it will only be received as salt Pork 70lbs. of the latter for 50lbs. of Bacon. All farmers who live within 12 miles of a depot on the Railroad, must deliver their tithes at such depot. If such farmers deliver their tithes or any part of them to agents from the army instead of delivering them to such depot, they will not be allowed credit for their estimates for the amount so delivered to said agents.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, G. M. Agt.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY.

AT AUCTION.

The sixteen-horse power Steam Engine, apparatus, stock and fixtures, consisting of four iron lathes, one entirely new of superior finish; two wood lathes, two drills, a lot of shafting, pulleys and belting, two sets Blacksmith tools, fifteen hundred bushels coal and cake, Gapsa Pig, Scrap and Wrought iron; a lot of Pig castings and Pig castings; yellow ware, patterns, and other articles. We will offer the above desirable property, for sale at auction on Tuesday 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.

TARPLEY & YARBROUGH.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF N. C.

Baleigh March 14, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 44.

II. All Confederate officers and men delivered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the last, having been daily exchanged, his hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes Greensboro, and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Circulars, Conscription Office, Raleigh N. C. Quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation. By command of Chief of Staff, CHAS. S. STRENGFELLOW, A. A. Gen'l. Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Western Sentinel, Asheville News, and Goldsboro State Journal each copy 4 times.